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# INFORMATION REPORT

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SUPPLEMENT TO 25X1A  
REPORT NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

SUBJECT Project for the Construction of a  
Canal in the Racanski Sector of the  
Sava River

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1. The deposits of alluvia and the periodical overflowing of the Drina River cause great difficulties to the navigation in the Racanski Sector of the Sava River (the mouth of Sava's tributary, the Drina, is called Racanski Sector). The cost of keeping the channel clear, according to the Federal Bureau of Projects for Hydro-Electric Installations, amounts to an average of 14 million dinars annually.
2. A commission has been appointed to regulate the Drina and its mountain tributaries in the most economical way. This commission has proposed the construction of a canal, with a sluice, through the Racanski Sector of the Sava, at a point between the one hundred and seventy first and one hundred and seventy eighth kilometer.
3. This proposal, which has been inserted into the Second Five-Year Plan, comprises the following operations. The connections between the one hundred and seventy first and one hundred and seventy eighth kilometer is to be effected by excavating the earth south of the now existing dam for a length of about 1,200 meters. This will allow for the construction of a sluice 800 meters long, 16 meters wide, and 3 meters deep. These dimensions of the so-called "scarped chamber" of the sluice are calculated so that the scarped chamber can bear a fall of water of 1.80 meters. Such a sluice permits the alternate passage of a tugboat with two or three barges, representing a total tonnage of about two thousand tons. The passage in either direction would last about 20 minutes. The cost of all these works is estimated to amount to one hundred and seventy million dinars.
4. The completion of the project would offer the following advantages:
  - a. Elimination of the most difficult part of the navigable route, extending from the one hundred and seventy first to the one hundred and seventy sixth kilometer;
  - b. It would greatly increase the capacity of navigation;
  - c. It would shorten the navigable route by 9 kilometers;
  - d. The abandoned shallow curve of the river, located between the one hundred and seventy first and one hundred and seventy sixth kilometer, could be

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exploited in a greater measure than it is now for the recovery of gravel and sand used for building purposes. The powerful bulldozers used up to now on this stretch of the river could be transferred to other endangered sectors of the river;

- e. The construction of the canal and sluice can be considered as a temporary measure; the cost of 170 million dinars could be amortized in 19 years; thereafter the project could be abandoned if it became an obstacle to the general solution of the complex Sava-Drina water problem.

- 5. Attached is a sketch of the project.

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